

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE
AT KNOXVILLE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	No. 3:10-CR-52
)	
TIMOTHY LAFONTZ BRADLEY,)	(VARLAN/SHIRLEY)
)	
Defendant.)	

MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

All pretrial motions in this case have been referred to the undersigned pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b) for disposition or report and recommendation regarding disposition by the District Court as may be appropriate. The parties appeared before the undersigned on October 15, 2010, for a hearing on the Motion for Substitution of Counsel [Doc. 9], filed on October 7, 2010, by Attorney Jonathan A. Moffatt, appointed attorney for Defendant Bradley. Mr. Moffatt was present at the hearing, and Assistant United States Attorney Alexandra Hui appeared on behalf of the Government. The Defendant was also present.

In the motion, Attorney Moffatt states that the Federal Defenders Services of East Tennessee (FDSET), for whom he works, has an irreconcilable conflict of interest with the continued representation of the Defendant, which was not known at the time of his appointment. The Court heard a more detailed explanation of this conflict in a sealed, *ex parte* portion of the hearing. Based upon the information revealed during this portion of the hearing, the Court concludes that FDSET has an actual conflict of interest in representing the Defendant.

The Sixth Amendment right to counsel encompasses the right to have an attorney who does not have a conflict arising from simultaneous representation of clients with conflicting interests. See Glasser v. United States, 315 U.S. 60, 70 (1942), superseded by rule on another issue Bourjaily v. U.S., 483 U.S. 171, 181 (1987). Although the Court “must recognize a presumption in favor of [the defendant’s] counsel of choice, . . . that presumption may be overcome not only by a demonstration of actual conflict but by a showing of a serious potential for conflict.” Wheat v. United States, 486 U.S. 153, 160 (1988). “[W]hen a trial court becomes aware of a potential conflict of interest, it is obligated to pursue the matter even if counsel does not.” United States v. Straughter, 950 F.2d 1223, 1233 (6th Cir. 1991) (quoting United States v. Krebs, 788 F.2d 1166, 1172 (6th Cir. 1986)). Indeed, a court may conclude disqualification is necessary even if the defendant offers to waive the conflict because of its independent interest in assuring the ethical standards of the profession and the appearance of fairness to those observing legal proceedings. Wheat, 486 U.S. at 160.

In light of the fact that an actual conflict exists in this case, the Court finds good cause to grant defense counsel’s Motion for Substitution of Counsel [**Doc. 9**], the same is **GRANTED**, and Mr. Moffatt is relieved as counsel of record for the Defendant. See Wilson v. Mintzes, 761 F.2d 275, 280 (6th Cir. 1985) (holding that a defendant seeking to substitute counsel must show good cause). The Court recognizes the need for the Defendant to be continuously represented by conflict-free counsel. Attorney Russell T. Greene appeared at the October 15 hearing and agreed to accept representation of the Defendant. The Court therefore and hereby **SUBSTITUTES** and **APPOINTS** Mr. Greene under the Criminal Justice Act (CJA), 18 U.S.C. § 3006A, as counsel of record for the Defendant. Mr. Moffatt is directed to provide

Mr. Greene with all discovery and the information from the Defendant's file as expeditiously as possible.

The trial of this case was set for November 16, 2010. Mr. Greene stated that he was not able to go to trial on that date, both because he needed additional time to prepare and because of conflicts on his calendar. He stated that a trial continuance would be in the Defendant's best interest. The Court took these statements to be an oral motion to continue the November 16 trial date. The Court questioned the Defendant, who stated that he understood the need for a continuance because his attorney had just entered the case and that he did not object. The Government also did not object to a trial continuance. Both parties agreed that all of the time between the hearing and the new trial date of January 18, 2011, was fully excludable under the Speedy Trial Act.

The Court finds the Defendant's oral motion to continue the trial to be well-taken and that the ends of justice served by granting a continuance outweigh the interest of the Defendant and the public in a speedy trial. 18 U.S.C. § 3161(h)(7)(A). Given that the trial date is approximately one month away and that Mr. Greene has just entered the case, the Court finds that the failure to grant a continuance would deprive the Defendant of time to prepare for trial with the benefit of conflict-free representation. See 18 U.S.C. § 3161(h)(7)(B)(iv). Mr. Greene will need time to review discovery, to decide whether any pretrial motions are necessary, to meet with witnesses and with the Defendant, and to prepare for trial. If additional motions are filed, the Court will need time to conduct hearings on any pending motions and time, not to exceed thirty days, to rule upon such motions. See 18 U.S.C. § 3161(h)(1)(D) & -(H). Finally, the parties will need time to prepare for trial in light of any such rulings. The Court finds that all of

this could not take place before the November 16, 2010 trial date or in less than three months. Thus, without a continuance, counsel would not have the reasonable time necessary to prepare for trial despite his use of due diligence. See 18 U.S.C. § 3161(h)(7)(B)(iv).

Accordingly, the Court **GRANTS** a continuance of the trial and resets it to **January 18, 2011**. The Court also finds, and the parties agree, that all the time between the October 15, 2010 hearing and the new trial date of January 18, 2011, is fully excludable time under the Speedy Trial Act for the reasons set forth herein. See 18 U.S.C. § 3161(h)(1)(D), - (1)(H), and -(7)(A)-(B). With regard to further scheduling, the Court set a new motion-filing deadline of **November 15, 2010**. Because the motion-deadline had already expired in this case, any new pretrial motion or motions must be accompanied by a motion for leave to file the motion out of time. Responses to motions are due on **November 29, 2010**. The parties are to appear before the undersigned for a pretrial conference on **December 28, 2010, at 10:00 a.m.** This date will also be the deadline for completing plea negotiations. The Court instructs the parties that all motions *in limine* must be filed no later than **January 3, 2011**. Special requests for jury instructions shall be submitted to the District Court no later than **January 7, 2011**, and shall be supported by citations to authority pursuant to Local Rule 7.4.

Accordingly, it is ordered:

(1) Attorney Jonathan A. Moffatt's Motion for Substitution of Counsel [**Doc. 9**] is **GRANTED**, and Mr. Moffatt is permitted to withdraw as the Defendant's counsel of record;

(2) Attorney Russell T. Greene is **SUBSTITUTED** and **APPOINTED** under the Criminal Justice Act (CJA) as counsel of record for the Defendant;

(3) The Defendant's oral motion to continue the trial is **GRANTED**;

(4) The trial of this matter is reset to commence on **January 18, 2011, at 9:00 a.m.**, before the Honorable Thomas A. Varlan, United States District Judge;

(5) All time between the **October 15, 2010** hearing and the new trial date of **January 18, 2011**, is fully excludable time under the Speedy Trial Act for the reasons set forth herein;

(6) The Court set a new motion-filing deadline of **November 15, 2010**. Any pretrial motions filed must be accompanied by a motion for leave to file the motion late;

(7) Responses to motions are due on or before **November 29, 2010**;

(8) A pretrial conference before the undersigned is set for **December 28, 2010**;

(9) The deadline for concluding plea negotiations is also **December 28, 2010**;

(10) Motions *in limine* must be filed no later than **January 3, 2011**; and

(11) Special requests for jury instructions with appropriate citations shall be submitted to the District Court by **January 7, 2011**.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

ENTER:

s/ C. Clifford Shirley, Jr.
United States Magistrate Judge